The People's Korea

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President Receives Foreign Guests

President Kim Il Sung received delegations of various countries between June 8 and 14. His coversation with the delegations were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, KCNA reported.

• President Kim Il Sung on June 8 met the government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Simon Muzenda, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

• President Kim Il Sung on June 9 met the delegation of the Guyana Defence Force.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by D.A. Granger, Commander of the Guyana Defence Force.

• President Kim Il Sung on June 9 met the delegation of the Juche idea study society of India.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by T.B. Mukherjee, Director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and Chairman of the Juche Idea Study Society of Bihar State, India.

• President Kim Il Sung on June 12 received Pak Jae Ro, vice-Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), and members of its delegation.

• President Kim Il Sung on June 13 received the party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua on a goodwill visit to the DPRK.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Tomas Borge Martinez, Member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Minister of the Interior of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and members of the delegation.

• President Kim Il Sung on June 14 received the delegation of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship.

President Kim Il Sung on June 8 received the government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe. (KCNA Radiophoto)

DPRK Dismisses 'Spy Ship Case' as Frameup

PYONGYANG, June 22 (KCNA)—The "counter-intelligence headquarters," an organ of intelligence and plot in south Korea, announced on June 21 that an "armed ship of the north" was sunk in the sea off Sosan, South Chungchong Province, according a report.

Commenting on the fact that the puppets are kicking up much ado, bringing forward one more "case infiltration" as if it offered them a good chance, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on June 22 said that the socalled "infiltration" is one fabricated by the Chon Du Hwan clique in the "counter intelligence headquarters."

The author of the commentary titled "Bogus Case Rigged Up in a Hotbed of Plots" says:

The row raised by them against us by fabricating a fictitious case is aimed at diverting the attention of the people elsewhere from south Korea.

The military facist clique, driven to day by strong protests of the people who demand the lifting of the "emergency martial law," abolition of the "yusin system," immediate release of the arrested and imprisoned patriots and democratic figures and resignation of Chon Du Hwan, are trying to bridge over their crisis by diverting the people's attention elsewhere by fabricating a shocking case. The socalled "infiltration from the north" is a product of such machinations.

An anti-communist row kicked up over "southward invasion," "infiltration", "armed spy ship" and "spy" is a habitual method employed by the south Korean rulers each time they find themselves in a hot water.

Such fabrication is needed for the fascist clique to tide over the crisis of the military terror rule and maintain and prolong the military administration, the commentary remarks, and continues:

In particular, the noisy anti-communist racket launched against us over a rigged-up case on the threshold of June 25, the day when the U.S. Imperialists provoked a war in Korea betrays their intention to keep U.S. troops in south Korea as ever, fix the division, hasten the war preparations and intensify the fascist tyranny and murderous atrocities against the people with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

With such trick they reveal only their vicious intention.

The Chon Du Hwan clique had better stop at once the racket against us and step down.

Analysis

The latest alleged June 20-21 "spy ship" incident sounds highly plausible and groundless, an attempt to frame Pyongyang in a bid to divert public criticism.

The following questions cast serious doubt on the credibility of the south Korean announcement:

FIRSTLY, most odd is the fact that the counter-espionage command spent nearly six hours to relocate what they called "a fleeing spy ship" after they allegedly spotted.

The alleged scene of the first spotting is some 100 km south of the sea boundary of the 38th parallel, a distance a high-speed "spy ship" of 40 knots (the south Koreans claim a northern "spy ship" runs at some 40 knots) can travel some 1 hour and 10 minutes. It is also well known that Seoul claims 12 nautical miles of territorial waters. The place where the "spy ship" was spotted first is beyond that territorial limit.

South Korea claims that they have all-weather radar facilities and spy-spotting planes and ships. Are these too outdated or of too low-performance to keep track of the "spy ship"? This is incredible. It is a matter of common knowledge that the United States forces in south Korea is possessed of the most sophisticated tracking facilities.

SECONDLY, most ridiculous are the allegations that the south

(Continued on page 8)

8 S. Korean Reporters Arrested

Eight south Korean journalists were arrested on June 9 on charges of "fabricating and spreading rumours."

They are So Dong-gu, Director of the Filing Department, Li Gyong Il, chief, and Hong Su Won and Pak U Jong, reporters, of the foreign news section, and Pyo Wan Su, reporter of the economic affairs section, of "Kyonghyang Sinmun"; Ro Song Bae, deputy Director of the Information Department, and O Hyo Jin, reporter of the social affairs section, of "Radio Munhwa"; and Sim Song Mu, reporter of the social affairs section of "Tonga Ilbo."

The Seoul authorities brought the habitual charges of "spreading rumours and misleading popular sentiments" against them merely because they brought to light part of the truth.

Men of the press in Pyongyang held an indignation meeting on June 13 at the People's Palace of Culture and vehemently denounced the Chon Du Hwan military group's suppression of men of the press in south Korea.

Korea Focus

Danger of WWIII

On June 11 Pyongyang specified those issues to be worked in order to strengthen and develop the non-alignment movement in face of the current developments on the world scene. Calling a particular attention to the fact that the imperialists, while paying lip service to "peace," are covertly preparing to start war, Pyongyang stressed the urgency for non-aligned states to take coordinated proper steps to frustrate the plots of the imperialists to bring back them one by one into their own sphere of influence.

The present world situation is complex and hard to sort out. The threat of war is growing serious in Europe, Middle East and Asia, bringing the world situation closer to another global war. Evidences are everywhere: the continuing buildup of the NATO forces, the construction of new American military bases in Middle East, the strengthening of the navel fleets, and the creation of a rapid-deployment forces, the beefing up of the ANZUS, RIMPAC exercises, a series of U.S.-south Korean war games, the reinforcement of U.S. air force units in south Korea and Okinawa and so on. The threat of war is more substantially clear in the disturbing arms race. A report issued on June 12 by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute noted with alarm the recent years of arms buildup in various countries, giving rise to a strong possibility of a major armed conflict.

The same report drew parallels in arms buildup between two world wars and the Korean and Vietnam wars. In 1979 the whole world spent a total of $500 billion on arms buildup, an increase of about $70 billion from the 1977 level of $434 billion, namely, $1 million spent per minute. A total of over 50,000 nuclear warheads are stockpiled throughout the globe, with a total yield of 13 billion tons of TNT. This means 2.8 tons of explosives per head, sufficient to wipe out the whole mankind 25 times. Conventional weapons are being constantly developed and produced and arms exports becoming fiercer. Arms exports of the world totalled $12 billion in 1972 and rose to $17 billion in 1977, many bought by Third World countries and non-aligned states.

For example, leading importers of U.S. weapons in FY 1976 were Saudi Arabia ($2,502 million), Iran ($1,301 million), Israel ($919 million) and south Korea ($625 million). Tension is being aggravated in ratio to the amount of weapons sold by the United States. In most cases, arms exports necessitate interference in the internal affairs of the importing countries. Instructors are brought in to teach the use of the weapons and in some cases the arms sales are conditional on the acquisition of military bases or facilities. The export of most advanced weapons needs stricter conditions. Once weapons have been imported, accessories, parts and ammunition must be bought from the same exporters, resulting in military subjugation. Those buying U.S. arms are bound to be placed under American control.

A serious recession is hitting hard the United States. Mining and industries are stagnant, and the jobless rate reached 7.8 percent in May, expected to reach around 9 percent by the end of the year, the worst record of 1974-75 since the last world war. Before the Second World War, the United States was experiencing depression. For three years and nine months from June, 1929 to March, 1934, its productivity dropped to the bottom. In mid-1938, the figure fell by 30 percent from the corresponding period of the previous year. The so-called New Deal Policy, a form of governmental intervention in the economy, did something to alleviate the plight of the people but failed to bale the economy out of the crisis. Military spending and war restored the American economy to its peak. United States is trying to tide over its economic crisis by sharpening tension. The world today is enveloped with a Cold War atmosphere.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning with the current issue, The People's Korea becomes an eight-page tabloid paper Published every Saturday in a bid to be more readable and guarantee its speedier delivery. The new per-copy price is ¥250 (US$1.00).

European, Mediterranean Juche Seminar

A seminar on the Juche idea for the European and Mediterranean areas was recently held in Malta on the occasion of the 68th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

An opening speech was made by Anton Buttigieg, President of the Republic of Malta at the seminar. (See a gist below)

Ogami Kenichi, Secretary General of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, delivered a congratulatory speech. His speech was followed by a report on the subject "The Juche Idea Is the Great Banner Victoriously Leading the World Progressive People Calling for Independence" made by Leo Brincat, Chairman of the Malta Labour Party. (See a gist below)

At the end of the Seminar Paul Gapa, Polit-Bureau member and Head of Administration of the Malta Labour Party delivered a closing speech.

The participants in the seminar sent a letter to Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff.

Speech of Malta President Buttigieg

Noting that at the core of the philosophy of President Kim Il Sung one finds the basic aspirations of all developing countries' struggle for socio-economic emancipation based on firm principles of self-reliance in strict compliance with the will and the needs of their people, President Anton Buttigieg said:

The most distinctive feature of Kim Il Sung's Juche idea is the masterly manner in which he has managed to combine theory and practice together, rather than limiting himself to theory for theory's sake.

Kim Il Sung has distinguished himself throughout the years as a thinker, theoretician and revolutionary, but to my mind the noblest quality that comes across when perusing his works, is his strong sense of humanism.

Although he credits man as the master of his destiny, he rightly dismisses physical strength as but an insignificant component of the whole persons. The Juche idea is not interested in the powers of physical force but in the force of reason and rationality. To Kim Il Sung what matters most is the ideological, spiritual and social strength of the people, qualities without which they would feel aimless and uncoordinated.

His theory in practice has served as the guiding idea behind his country' revolution as well as its economic construction and recovery.

The Juche idea credits man as independent and creative in view of his independent consciousness and creative capacity.

Kim Il Sung's Juche idea has shown resilience due to its repeated insistence that once conditions vary in different countries, people should set out to settle all problems in a manner that suits the specific conditions of their own country as well as the requirements of their own revolution.

The Juche idea recognized the fact that irrespective of size of location each nation is equal and has the sacred right to national self-determination to decide its own destiny by itself.

Independence is portrayed as a passport to internationalism, which can best be fostered through economic technical cooperation among newly emerging independent countries.

Keynote Report

Today the regional seminar covering Europe and Mediterranean areas is being held in Malta. It is another clear evidence that it is an irresistible trend of the times to learn from the Juche idea.

The progressive people who have greeted a new era of world historical development through the protracted and bloody struggle against colonialism and oppression, aggression and plunder have anxiously demanded the new guiding idea which will lead victoriously the cause of independence.

The history of our era shows that when the people take the road of independence indicated by the Juche idea they can repulse any manoeuvres on the part of the enemies and achieve great victories.

It is an irresistible trend of the times and the law governing the development of history that the peoples of all continents and all countries of the world take the road of independence holding high the banner of the Juche idea.

By enunciating the position and role of man in the world the Juche idea not only gives a scientific viewpoint on the world but also gives correct viewpoint on the destiny of man and its change and development.

The fundamental theory on revolution which gives correct viewpoint on the change and development of the position and role of the popular masses in the revolution stems from the Juche philosophical theory which gives the correct viewpoint on the change and development of the position and role of man in the world. The Juche philosophical theory clarifies the position of man in the world as master and his decisive role, whereas the fundamental theory on revolution clarifies the position of the popular masses in the revolution as masters and indicates their decisive role.

The correct method on maintaining independent and creative stands in the revolution and construction stems from the fundamental theory on revolution which clarifies the position and decisive role of the popular masses in the revolution and construction as masters.

From the Juche motivated philosophical world outlook evolved with the attachment of importance to man stems man-centred methodological theory which requires to think and act giving priority to man.

Man-centred thinking is the methodological principle which is based on the striking objective fact that man takes the position of master in the world and plays a decisive role, instead of relying on the subjective ambition of man.

In this way the Juche idea elucidates in a scientific way the position of master and the decisive role of man in the world as master and thereby indicates the most straight road of most firmly defending the independence and creative ability of man, completely realizing the independence of man and bringing his creative ability to full play.

No world outlook has so far raised man to such a high position of the master of the world and raised the value and dignity of man to the highest level and illuminated convincingly and scientifically the road to be covered by mankind for development.

Herein lies the most essential character and superiority of the Juche idea as the man-centred world outlook.

The immortal Juche idea founded by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung gives scientific and revolutionary world outlook and at the same time it teaches correct revolutionary theory.

To find the cause and motive factor of revolution in the popular masses, the subject must never underestimate the role of the objective factor in the revolution.

Whether a revolution emerges victorious or not depends entirely on how to build their own revolutionary forces.

The Juche revolutionary theory gives a scientific answer to the new important questions of our times on how to create a revolution to achieve a complete victory after the establishment of a new social system by enunciating the precious truth of revolution and after the establishment of a new social system the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, should be continued in the position and role of the popular masses as masters are completely guaranteed.

The Juche idea created by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung not only scientifically enunciates the effectiveness of revolution and the law governing its development but also clarifies the method of leadership to victoriously lead a revolution by mobilizing the popular masses.

In order to make the popular masses discharge the role and responsibility as masters in the revolution and construction the leadership of the progressive party and outstanding leader to the popular masses should be assured.

In order to realise successfully the leadership of the party in the revolution and construction it is important, first of all, to establish a monolithic leading system to firmly ensure the leading position of the party and carry through a mass line to establish a revolutionary work method and popular work style.

The revolutionary work method which is now well known to the world as the Chongsan-ri Method and personally created by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is the Juche motivated work method which organizes and mobilizes to the maximum the creative ingenuity of the masses and utilizes most rationally the mobilized strength in accordance with the goal of revolution.

As mentioned above, the great Juche idea created by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is the unique system of the most scientific and revolutionary ideology, theory and method evolved with man as central factor and gives comprehensive answers to all fundamental questions arising in the revolution and construction, and for this reason, it is an indestructible weapon the popular masses should firmly take in hewing out their destinies independently and creatively.

We can say with confidence through our own experience and the experience of the fighting world progressive peoples that the Juche idea founded by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is the great and vital idea which raises the value and dignity of the nation to the highest level and victoriously leads the cause of the people for independence.

In order to baffle the aggression and war provocations of the imperialist forces which threaten the independence of the people, safeguard world peace and security and ensure the political independence and economic self-support of the country it is necessary to establish Juche in ideological field and make the popular masses themselves carry out the work to defend their independence.

This is the urgent requirement of our times.

We must deeply study the Juche idea to acquire the profound and rich contents of this idea and extensively disseminate it among the broad masses.

Mining Industry of North & South

Mining industry is the most important industry in the national economy as it supplies the country with fuel, raw materials and power, all of which are necessary to develop the national economy.

The DPRK's mining industry is completely self-reliant.

As the DPRK has rich underground resources and a well-managed mining industry, it does not know an energy crisis even today when other countries of the world are suffering from energy shortage.

The DPRK's mining industry is developed rapidly especially in its coal mining. If one compares the coal output of the north with that of the south the DPRK is far ahead of south Korea: in 1976, the year the DPRK completed its Six-Year Plan (1971-76), the DPRK turned out 50 million tons and south Korea only 19.6 million tons. In the final year of the current Seven-Year Plan (1978-84), the DPRK will achieve the target of annual coal production of 70-80 million tons.

Using rich limestone and anthracite, the DPRK also produces high quality cement and exports large quantities of it to many other countries.

South Korea produces little anthracite. From 1978 it started importing anthracite in large quantities from Australia, Indonesia, North America and Africa.

Not only the production of mining industry, but also the labour conditions and living conditions of the miners of the north are not to be compared with those of south Korea.

The DPRK has set forth policies for mining industry—the policies of geological prospecting, carrying out the technical revolution and promoting scientific tunneling and the removal of dirt and introducing large modern and high-speed mining machines and equipment and the policy of developing small, middle and large collieries simultaneously.

These policies have been realized in mining industry. As a result, belt-conveyor lines were laid from the cutting faces to the entrance of pits and road expansion and extension projects have being undertaken for free passage of 100-ton heavy duty lorries, large excavators and large bull dozers. Automated rock drills are widely used.

In additon to this, at some mines, pits are concreted and cutting faces are propped up to prevent cave-ins.

Miners can use rest rooms, clinics and helio-lamp rooms in pits. The air is always kept clean and fresh by ventilation tubes.

The miners' average monthly wage is about 400-500 won (one won approximates 60 cents), which is the same one as the pilot's wage. (Ordinary workers get about 80-100 won) In the DPRK a family with five mouths needs less than 50 won for a month's living. In addition, they receive large additional benefits through the social insurance, social security and labour protection systems at state expense.

The state also provides the miners with work clothes, shoes, gloves and other goods necessary for their work and even nutritious food.

They, like other workers in the DPRK, can get a 14-to-30-day paid leave a year in additon to the national holidays and vacations.

In south Korea miners' average wage is 150,000-220,000 won (south Korea's one won is $594). However, a family with five members needs about 220,000 won in a month for a minimum living there. As widely known to the world south Korea's skyrocketing price hike jeopardize people's living especially the miners' livelihood.

The residential quarters of miners are all in the undeveloped country-side. Since almost all daily necessities, foodstuff and even water are carried there from cities, prices of consumer goods are higher than in cities.

This reality led miners of the Tongwon coal mine in Kangwon province to rise in a struggle demanding higher wages in April this year.

Modern mining machines are widely used in the DPRK. Dug coal is automatically carried from underground pits to waiting trucks.

The labour conditions of south Korean miners are the worst in the world.

They work 28 days a month and over 8 hours a day in narrow pits 500-1,000 meter underground where temperature rises to nearly 30°C.

Generally speaking, almost all miners become consumptives in 5 or 6 years. Last year alone, 2,929 miners were attacked by lung disease. Consumptives' wages are cut half and furthermore, they are expelled from their work places several months after they are diagnosed as suffering from lung disease. (Hanguk Ilbo, May 4, 1980)

The south Korean "government" has been urging miners to use gas masks to prevent lung disease. However, many miners do not wear masks because it is hard for them to breathe in pits with masks on. Miners say that even if they wear masks they will get lung disease in 6 to 10 years after starting to work in mines. (Tong-A Ilbo, April 29, 1980)

Industrial accidents occur frequently.

Last year alone, 5,776 accidents occurred, including cave-ins, break-downs, fires and gas leaks. In these accidents 247 miners were killed and 5,854 injured. These figures show that about 17 miners suffer accidents a day. (Hanguk Ilbo, April 25, 1980)

Mining is considered the hardest work of all jobs. However, in south Korea people do this work in the worst working conditions and get only starvation wages. They even can not take care of their own health and work until their health is destroyed by lung disease.

A U. S. Expert Warns South Korea Could Become Another Iran

Bruce Cummings, a specialist on Korea at the School of International Studies at the University of Washington, warned south Korea could become another Iran. He draws parallel between Seoul and Teheran on the June 4th issue of the Pacific News Service. Follows a gist of his article (Subtitles are ours Ed.)

The recent explosive events in South Korea bear more than passing resemblance to the crisis in Iran a year and a half ago. In both cases, far more than a revolutionary change of government was at stake. An entire paradigm of Third World development is coming unglued.

Regional Surrogate Powers

Except for the fact that South Korea has no oil, the crisis there is of the same order as that in Iran. South Korea plays much the same strategic role for the United States in the North Pacific as Iran did in the Mideast. It is of crucial economic importance to both the Western world and the Third World, as was (and is) Iran. And because of these factors both countries were armed to the teeth by the United States as regional surrogate powers.

In both countries, American policy makers have sought to secure stability amidst vast social and economic change by encouraging an accumulation of power in the hands of tough dictators like the shah and President Park. To that end, the United States helped organize and sustain brutal secret police agencies in both countries, the SAVAK in Iran and the KCIA in Korea. An enormous, all-powerful state apparatus became the agency of stability at home and the manager of open-ended activity in the world economy at large. And in both countries, nationalist sentiments which worked against domestic repression or foreign dependency were severely suppressed by imprisonment and torture.

Yet in both Iran and South Korea, the regimes which represented America's most important regional allies have come unstuck. One is in permanent exile and the other—now represented by Park's successor, General Chon—is teetering on the thin line between chaos and collapse.

Dependent on Foreign Power

The parallels run even deeper, into the fabric of repression and resistance. Both the shah and Park built their careers on foreign pillars. As the shah owed his throne to the CIA, so President Park rooted his power in Imperial Japan, first as an officer in the Japanese Army in World War II, and then as the architect of South Korea's normalization with Japan in the 1960s. By the late 1960s Park's indebtedness to the United States was being paid, in part, by dispatching thousands of Korean soldiers to fight in Vietnam at Lyndon Johnson's behest. As late as January 1978 and June 1979, both the shah and Park respectively were being toasted as reliable friends and allies by President Carter, whose embraces of dictators have become a kiss of death.

Yet even while the Iranian and South Korean armies were receiving the largest U.S. arms shipments in the developing world, and while both country's economies were setting world records for growth, extraordinary transformations were reshaping the social fabric. In both countries, an entire generation was undergoing a transfer of population—predominantly young—from the countryside to the cities. And the rapid Westernization of lifestyles and expectation was fueling a new-found and religious radical backlash in the increasingly youthful cities. As the fervor grew, opposition leaders like the Ayatollah Khomeini were forced into exile, or like Kim Dae Jung were thrown into prison.

The mix of religion and politics that characterized the Iranian revolution is also present in South Korea, if to a lesser extent. While there is no unifying religious organization similar to that provided by the mullahs and the mosques, leaders like the poet Kim Chi Ha have propagated an Asian version of the Latin American "Theology of Liberation," a radical Christianity that identifies salvation with self-determination.

Over the past several years, perhaps thousands of Christians have been arrested for demanding basic political and economic rights for Korean workers through such church-run organizations as the Urban Industrial Mission. However, the regime has suppressed religious activists so severely that there has been little room for organization or the dissemination of ideas. Even Kim Chi Ha's quotations from Latin American theologians have been used as evidence that he is a communist.

As Khomeini became a powerful religious and political symbol of resistance in Iran from his exile in Paris, so has the political leader Kim Dae Jung in South Korea, through more than a decade of courageous witness against tyranny, first in exile and then imprisonment.

Anti-Americanism

The enormous U.S. involvement in the regimes of both the shah and Park/Chon also created a subterranean anti-Americanism in both countries. In the case of Iran, the degree of American hatred was not evident to many Americans until it became overt with the overthrow of the shah. So in South Korea, it remains pervasive but still largely unspoken in public, given that it is a crime to condemn the United States or call for withdrawal of U.S. troops. In private, however, the opposition is stingingly critical of the U.S. role in South Korea, especially regarding U.S. acquiescence to the latest military coup and the army's crackdown in Kwangju.

In both South Korea and Iran, the anti-Americanism stems from the popular perception that the United States is the chief obstacle to self-determination. In the case of Iran that meant being an obstacle to the economic and political independence of Islam. In South Korea, it means being an obstacle to independence and the reunification of Korea.

While the reunification issue is rarely discussed in the Western or government-controlled Korean press, it remains a powerful undercurrent in both halves of Korea, a nation that until three decades ago had been united for a millennium. The North's frequent condemnation of dependence on foreign forces and support for self-reliance strikes a resonant chord throughout the country. South Korean opposition activists believe, and privately assert, that the United States stands in the way of the two halves joining again.

Economic Boom on Export

At the most basic level, the United States is viewed in both countries as the perpetrator of a system of development which has brought great riches to some, and industrial jobs to many, at the expense of long-term self-reliance. The economic boom which both countries underwent in the 1970s was built almost entirely on exports—oil for Iran and manufactured goods for South Korea. Relatively little in the way of a purely domestic economy was built in either country.

By the mid-1970s, Iran was riding the crest of oil wealth to the status of regional superpower, while the Japanese press warily referred to the "Korean challenge" in the export of light industrial goods. In 1978, the CIA estimated that South Korea had the lowest capital-to-output ratio (2.2) in the world, an index of extraordinary productivity.

But in the case of South Korea, particularly, such economic health relied on a healthy world economy. The general world recession of 1979-80 has thus devastated South Korea. Growth dropped in 1979 from 11 percent to four percent, and has fallen in absolute terms so far in 1980. Unemployment has tripled, freeing thousands of urban youth for political activities, and inflation is running at a 50 percent annual rate. The initial student and worker disturbances in the industrial cities of Pusan and Masan in late 1979, leading to a proclamation of martial law, has hastened the exit of industrial firms to countries with less volatile economics and politics. South Korea's leading sector in industry, electronics, has seen some 250 of 800 factories close down, and the electronics work force has dwindled by 41 percent.

Thus, the severe political repression in South Korea is coinciding with the most severe economic downturn in decades. The result is open revolt in cities like Kwangju, and virtual civil war in South Cholla province, a region with a long history of rebellion against central authority.

Again, the South Korean crisis finds another disturbing parallel in Iran. While the Carter Administration counseled moderation and cooptation of the opposition in Iran, it also sent conflicting signals to the shah suggesting the U.S. would back a strong military crackdown. And in South Korea, while the Administration has publicly protested General Chon's usurpation of dictatorial power and his new repressions, the fact remains that the South Korean dictator used troops which are ostensibly under U.S. command to grab power and wipe out the students holding Kwangju.

Will the parallels go down to the wire? Will the Administration stand by Chon until South Korea is another Iran? With 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, the United States has extraordinary leverage to convince Chon that the American commitment is not interminable and irrevocable. But it remains to be seen what the American commitment really is.

Sham Arrest, Real Release of Kim Jong Pil

The "martial law command" of the Chon Du Hwan regime announced that if Kim Jong Pil and nine other illicit money-hoarders detained along with the proclamation of "full emergency martial law" hand over their property, it would absolve them from a penal responsibility without asking about their crimes for the sake of "national unity."

Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmum (organ of the CC of the WPK+ in a signed commentary, headlined "Sham Arrest and Real Release" says that the Chon Du Hwan junta is zealously patronizing the illicit money-hoarders, swindlers and traitors who misappropriated the people's property and accumulated wealth, colluding with power and bartering away the country and the nation hand in glove with the foreign forces.

It also said:

The "roundup of illicit money-hoarders" much vaunted by the hon Du Hwan clique is nothing but a drama, a vociferous burlesque.

The Chon Du Hwan clique's arrest of a few illicit money-hoarders was a ruse to make it appear as if they were "honest," to abate the discontent of the people and seize "power." But now, the fascist clique are going to set free the illicit money-hoarders because they have usurped power, seized more than 85,000 million won of money with ease under the spurious name of "donation" and there is no need to detain the illicit money-hoarders any longer.

The "roundup of illicit money-hoarders" is not a new thing or an "invention" of the Chon Du Hwan clique. They are merely playing the old drama of their predecessor, following his suit.

The commentary further says:

The present "yusin" remnants headed by Chon Du Hwan are without exception illicit money-grubbers who, under the wings of the former dictator, deprived the people of their property by swindle and feathered their own nest by misappropriating money from the "state treasury" with the backing of the power.

Chon Du Hwan and Kim Jong Pil are two peas in a pod who lined their pockets by the same means and it is impossible to say who is better. It is ridiculous for one to take the other to task.

The absolution of a penal responsibility for the sake of "national unity" only shows that for the commonness of their position and aim they are going the join their dirty hands in maintaining and prolonging the military fascist rule.

The shameless act of the Chon Du Hwan clique in letting loose the illicit money-hoarders by getting a few pennies under the name of "unity" is one more clear proof that they are following in the footsetps of the defunct dictator.

The "illicit money-hoarder roundup" drama which raised the curtain with a sham arrest and lowered it with a real release once again strips naked the dirty and shameless colours of the Chon Du Hwan and his caboodles.

Americans in S. Korea

The New York Times carried an article on June 15. Follow excerpts

There are about 44,000 Americans living in South Korea, of whom roughly 39,000 are uniformed troops, 165 are military advisers and 150 are diplomats. They all live on bases or in guarded compounds. And when their tours of one, two, or, occasionally, three or four years are up, some of the younger ones still buy those gaudy silk jackets with dragons on the sleeves and sometimes the old wartime slogan on the back reading, "I know I'm going to heaven because I've already spent my time in hell."

Only a relative handful of Americans in south Korea—a few missionaries, intelligence experts, teachers and businessmen—were living here in 1970. Only a tiny fraction of those were here in 1960 and, thus, have prolonged experience with the "special relationship" between the two countries that began in the trenches of the Korean War.

Last week, President Choi Kyu Hah, the civilian frontman for generals led by Lt. Gen. Chon Too Hwan, hedged promises of a new Government by next June with warnings of a prior purge of "degenerative trends" and the remark that "it would be a grave error" to break entirely with Park policies.

The general has in the months since the Park assassination shown little fascination with diplomatic niceties, economics or old understandings. He does understand troop movements, having used them to establish his supremacy in the armed forces in December. In what in any other military command structure would have been a hanging offense, the general requisitioned frontline forces from a command under the control of an American general, John A Wickham.

Wickham last month was asked and agreed to provide some of his troops for internal security duty to tame student protests against what the students feared would be a thwarting of promised democratic rule by Chon. The Americans freed Korean special forces to suppress a revolt in the southern city of Kwangju. The brutality of the repression did not ignite national rebellion, as did similar behavior by Syngman Rhee's forces in 1960, possibly because censorship of newspapers has prevented most South Koreans from knowing about it. But an underground network of students and dissidents do know about it, and as they spread the word, anti-American feelings grow.

Washington's power in Korea now is assumed to be much greater than it has been in recent years. After the days when the United States simply told Park Chung Hee not to kill the captured dissident. Kim Dae Jung, and when then-Rep. Otto Passman, D-La., simply told the Korean Government to buy American instead of Japanese rice, it is hard for Koreans to believe that they cannot do the same now.

Citizens Shout: "Look at Blood!

Introduced here is a south Korean reporter's account who witnessed horrible atrocities committed by martial law forces against students and citizens in Kwangju, which was obtained by a task force of the People's Korea. The journalist described paratroopers' brutalities in detail as a reporter.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed)

Land of Avici and Raurava

Students demonstrations had been intensifying in Kwangju City, South Cholla Province, since the expansion of emergency martial law was proclaimed throughout the whole of south Korea. The situation was being thrown into uncontrollable confusion, as citizens started to join demonstrations in a well-organized manner.

The demonstration, staged in the center of the city in the initial stage, spread to the whole of Kwangju, as the martial law forces dispatched there on May 18 and 19 committed indiscriminate atrocities against demonstrators and people on the sidewalk, irrespective of men or women and young or old. In protest against the outrages committed by martial law forces, the demonstrators destroyed and set fire to police cars, buildings, and others at random. Thus, Kwangju became a fear-gripped town.

On May 19, citizens staged over 30 demonstrations continuously here and there in the city which was enveloped in black smoke and teargas. The city was stained with blood of citizens.

Today, a demonstration started early in the morning when over 600 citizens gathered to stage a demonstration in the Kumnamro district.

At 10:30 a.m. when paratroops flew helicopters to break up the demonstration of well-trained students and citizens, demonstrators started to hurl stones at them at 10:40 a.m.

The citizens and students who faced over 500 army paratroops, set up barricades with barbed wire in front of the Kwangju Tourist Hotel and the Seoul Credit Association, and staged a demonstration, singing songs (a patriotic song and Hurrahs).

At that moment, the crowd had increased to 50,000.

In protest against the indiscriminate atrocities committed by paratroops, the demonstrating crowd threw Molotov cocktails, rocks, and sticks.

When the martial law forces started attacking the demonstrators, angry citizens fought with them with clubs and iron pipes which had been taken from a construction site in the Kumnamro district, and the fighting developed into a full-scale bloody showdown between the brutal martial law forces and the armed students and citizens. The merciless brutalities committed against younger demonstrators by the martial law forces infuriated citizens on the outskirts of the city. They also joined the demonstration.

Over 1,000 special army paratroopers sent into the Kumnamro district flourished their sticks and indiscriminately stabbed demonstrating citizens in their shoulders and legs with their bayonets. Demonstrators shed their blood while citizens who had remained spectators, were terror-stricken and screamed. The Kumnamro district became a land of Avici and Raurava. Citizens escaped to the Chungjangro district or rushed into buildings to escape from the atrocities by the paratroops. But the brutal paratroopers pursued the escaping citizens even in the Chungjangro district or into the buildings and made the arrested citizens kneel down on the street. After that, the paratroopers gave hard kicks to the chins of the citizens and beat those who had broken down from exhaustion in their heads and backs. They also made the arrested citizens sit on the street in two rows. The paratroopers charged into the demonstrators and clubbed and beat whomever they could catch. The soldiers swung the butts of their M-16 rifles while the demonstrators fought with rocks and sticks. On several occasions, soldiers isolated from other troops were overpowered by demonstrators and were beaten. No exact number of injured persons was reported.

Photo shows arrested demonstrators with their hands tied behind their backs. (May 27)

Not only youths but also old people helped the demonstrators. The president of a bus company sent a bus with a driver to demonstrators. Old people carried food and water to the demonstrators on the streets.

After paratroops stripped young women of their clothes except for their panties and beat them cruelly, they kicked at the abdomens and the breasts of young women looking like female students. Citizens who saw the bloody scenes from the rooftops of buildings, screamed frantically.

The soldiers rode armored vehicles separately and went round the city to arrest the demonstrators and make an assault on them, combing all the buildings and houses one by one in search of demonstrators.

Paratroops Club Even Policemen

At 11:15 a.m. the soldiers, through a megaphone, called out to citizens: "All the citizens! Shut the doors and draw the curtains!"

In accordance with this order, all the official buildings and houses had the doors shut in the Kumnamro, Kwangnamro and Chungjangro districts and government employees took refuge on the outskirts of the city.

In the Kumnamro district, therefore, over 500 special army paratroops started shooting guns at everyone alive at the word of command, while some soldiers continued to comb all the buildings and houses one by one in search of demonstrators and gave hard kicks to the arrested citizens under the age of thirty years when they were gathered.

The soldiers battered young demonstrators on the heads, and in the abdomens with their gun butts, until their cerebral tissues showed, and pinned some young high school students of Mudung Kosi Academy to the floor.

Army paratroops also clubbed policemen who had tried to carry away dead bodies and wounded citizens. A commander of special army paratroops gave a warning to An Su Cholla Provincial Office, who was in charge of sending wounded citizens to hospital, that if Mr. An had given an instruction to the provincial employees to treat wounded citizens and shelter escaping students, he would be severely punished as a sympathizer with the rioters.

This bloody showdown around the Kumnamro district left five soldiers wounded and several hundreds citizens killed or injured.

A policeman who witnessed the scene repeated the warning to citizens in the Chungjangro district tearfully through a megaphone: "Please immediately go home. If you meet a paratroop, you will be killed."

From that time, the paratroops started to deploy tank units outside of the city including the Chungangro and Kyebongro districts as well as in the center of the city and to arrest youngmen in their twenties, indiscriminately shooting them to death.

The soldiers also gave kicks to the citizens who asked for help, and trampled underfoot the dead bodies of younger demonstrators to strike terror into the hearts of citizens.

The demonstration staged in the afternoon was quite different from what had been staged in the morning in appearance and many other points. All the citizens who boiled with anger, witnessing paratroopers' brutalities, joined the demonstration, carrying clubs and hurling Molotov cocktails.

Escaping from the paratroopers' bayonets, citizens staged sporadic demonstrations in the Kwangnamro and Chungjangro districts, and a crowd of over 1,000 persons started to hurl rocks at paratroopers in a parking lot in the Taeindong district.

At around 4:40 p.m. demonstrators reached the Hantong and Choldo-pyon districts near Pyonduri, when more demonstrators started to stage sporadic demonstrations throughout the city, hurling stones at the soldiers. Unbelievably bloody and tragic scenes were enacted before the citizens.

Though over 18,000 paratroops which were sent from eight provincial police stations except for Mokpo and Ryosu police stations, were concentrated on the center of Kwangju City, they could not quell the demonstration which had already enveloped the whole of the city and they only occupied the major roads and strategic points.

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Photo: Kwangju demonstrators carry their dead friend (left, next to a driver) on a military jeep on May 21, on their fourth day of anti-"government" demonstration. (AP)

Return Dead Bodies to Families!"

(Continued from page 4)

'Why Does Press Keep Silent'

Whenever the cars of newspapers companies passed the demonstrators, angry citizens shouted: "Why does the press continue to spread false reports on this situation and ignored the deaths of civilians when many innocent citizens are dying?" They encircled the cars and hurled rocks and clubs at them.

People were angry that the government-controlled press largely ignored the fact that citizens were dying. As a result, they spoke bitterly about the reporters.

Meanwhile, this day, as soon as the rumor was circulated that demonstrations had developed rapidly and army paratroops had indiscriminately killed demonstrators including angry citizens, the students of three high schools in the city including Kwangju First High School and Chungang Female High School decided to boycott classes and staged a campus demonstration at 5:30 p.m. in protest against paratroopers' brutalities.

From 7 p.m. rain began to fall while the shadows of twilight were gathering over the city, and the citizens were swallowed up in the gloom.

Soon the city was plunged in darkness and darkness became deeper.

At 7 p.m. the provincial police authorities, through a megaphone, advised citizens to go home and seek refuge from army paratroops. Special army paratroops occupied the Kwangju Trunk Roads and major principal roads which led to the center of the city through the Kwangsan, Chunganggro, and Kyebongro districts.

At 7:30 p.m. over 7,000 angry citizens were already busy preparing to fight with the paratroopers, carrying clubs and iron pipes. They hurled stones and Molotov cocktails at the paratroopers who cut off all communication with the outside world. They set fire to military vehicles.

Women in their forties also joined demonstrations and captured four cars including Ponies from the Kellog Center and set fire to them. The women drew water, cooked food, and took care of the injured.

Demonstrating crowds also ripped off iron railings for taxi stops and set up barricads with it. Barbed-wire barricades blocked off streets in the principal parts of the city.

At 3 p.m. over 300 demonstrators rushed into the Christian Broadcasting Station Building in the Catholic Center in the Kumnamro district which was heavily guarded by martial law forces, and disarmed the troops.

At 3 p.m. two military helicopters flied low over the city and a loud and malicious message came from helicopters, blaring out, "Citizens and students, if you lose reason, the situation will be thrown into great confusion. Break up your demonstrations immediately. If you, citizens, joined a demonstration, you will have to suffer the heaviest misfortune." But citizens closed their ears to the announcement.

In protest against the paratroops' atrocities, citizens fought them with clubs and iron pipes. The attack by the citizens took the paratroopers by surprise.

Around 3:17 p.m. when army paratroops started to gradually close in, using tear gas bombs, from the provincial government office and the Kwangnamro district to prevent the demonstrators from breaking the encirclement, citizens started to hurl Molotov cocktails and rocks again. As military vehicles equipped with caliber 60 rifles ran over citizens to death, angry citizens sought refuge on the outskirts of the city. However, paratroops persistently followed them and committed horrible atrocities against the arrested citizens.

Around 3:25 p.m. over 100 demonstrators running this way and that to escape from the paratroops rushed onto the third floor of the Kwangju MBC Building in the Chodong district and hurled Molotov cocktails at the building.

The demonstrators set fire to five passenger cars in the garage of the Cultural Broadcasting Station and the Electronics Cultural Corporation which is owned by the President of the Kwangju MBC Broadcast Building.

(To be continued)

Angry demonstrators set fire on cars on a main road of the torn-out Kwangju City on May 21. (UPI)

Demonstrators are busy loading weapons including rifles and light machine guns to start staging a street demonstration on May 21. (UPI)

May 24 Declaration by Seoul Democrats

As already reported, the Korean Union for Democracy and National Unification made public a declaration which denounced the barbarous act of indiscriminate killing committed by the paratroopers led by the Chon Du Hwan group in Kwangju and suggested a five-point proposal to settle this difficult situation. In the declaration, the union especially warns the U.S., asking "Why did the U.S. help Chon Du Hwan kill and wound the innocent people?" "Why is the U.S. going to repeat the same miserable failure in south Korea, too, as it committed in Iran?" and urged the U.S. to bend their ears to the demands of students and citizens.

Follows a gist of the declaration a copy of which we have obtained.

The measure taken on May 17 to expand emergency martial law, the detention of democratic figures, protesting demonstrations and the barbarous act of massacre committed by the paratroopers have plunged the country into a perilous state of catastrophic.

The shameless lust for power and yusin dictatorial system of the Chon Du Hwan group have brought about a difficult situation in the country suffering in addition to the lack of oil so far imported from the U.S. Today, no south Korean people can repress their burning indignation at the Kwangju incident of mass slaughter and the May 17 coup carried out by Chon Du Hwan. They can no longer repress their grief and regret over the poor prospect for the future of our country.

We now are facing a serious and critical moment when the destiny of the country will be decided. Establishment of a democratic constitutional government is a national consensus and it was an important measure of the degree of progress of this country after the Oct. 26 incident. However, Chon Du Hwan did not keep this promise.

On the contrary to that, Chon Du Hwan's lust for power has brought about a miserable tragedy, a catastrophic state of the country in which south Korean people had to fight with their fellow countrymen.

The Korean Union for Democracy and Reunification proposes the following as countermeasures to settle problems in this difficult situation our country now faces.

1) Chon Du Hwan should immediately resign from all official posts. Chon Du Hwan who flouted the national constitution by carrying out the Dec. 12 incident, have committed barbarous acts such as arresting national assemblymen, denial of the role of the national assembly and sentencing to death Kim Jae Kyu, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, by threatening the judicature in order to take over the three powers of the state .

The foremost task to be done to deal with the present situation is that Chon Du Hwan should resign immediately from all official posts.

2) Immediately release all democratic figures including Kim Dae Jung! Many democratic figures such as Kim Dae Jung who is a co-chairman of the Union are still detained in prison on trumped-up charges and even their lives are threatened by indescribably barbarous tortures.

The rumor that the people's uprising was led by the union, a rumor spread by the authorities, is completely untrue. The reason why this is untrue will be explained here.

3) Emergency martial law should be lifted.

After the Oct. 26 incident, south Korean citizens and students were struggling with restraint and patience to overthrow the "yusin" remnants, earnestly desiring only the democratisation of society. They sought to establish a democratic constitutional government based on national consensus. However, it was none other than the "yusin" remnants headed by Chon Du Hwan that created social unrest and disorder by carrying out a coup on Dec. 12. to win power.

Students exercised restraint in their activites for more than two months, expecting martial law to be lifted by the authorities themselves, which continued to be clamped down on the whole country without any justifiable ground even after the start of the new school-term in March.

However, contrary to the expectation of the students, the measure to expand emergency martial law was taken, which was followed by the demonstration of Kwangju citizens.

4) The government should make public the political timetable of democratisation. There is no doubt the restoration of democratic constitutional government accords with desire of the entire people. An uncertain political timetable increases social unrest in the country. It is the duty for the present provisional government to see to it that a new democratic government is smoothly established.

Why does the government talk about the miserable future of the country with announcing its political timetable.

5) The military and police should strictly maintain their neutral position. The national army should regard its duty of national defense as its primary duty.

However, how can we permit the military and police who don't hesitate to fire on students and citizens conducting peaceful demonstrations, even if they may argue that they committed those acts faithfully according to order from superior officers. How can they kill and wound fellow countrymen so barbarously!

What aggravated the Kwangju incident directly was the vicious slaughter of demonstrators by the army during the student demonstration of May 18.

The military and police should faithfully carry out their own duty.

On behalf of all people, the Korean Union for Democracy and Unification demands the Choi Gyu Ha government put the abovementioned five-point proposal into practice to solve the present situation.

Premier Pak Jung Hun's statements in the TV interview made all people angry again and disappoint them.

The Union appeals to the press!

Do not report false news any more!

If they fear censorship by the authorities, they had better throw away their pens.

Lastly, the Union warns the U.S. our people who are well aware of the contribution of the U.S. to our democratisation struggle at the time of the April 19 people's uprising can not repress our deep disappointment and anger in face of the recent measures taken by the U.S. At the same time, we are deeply concerned about the U.S. losing the trust of south Korean people. Why do you help Chon Du Hwan kill and wound innocent people? Why are you trying to repeat the same failure in south Korea in spite of your miserable discomfiture in Iran?

Eyewitness Account of Chon Troop

This is the second instalment of the gist of "Torn Flag", an eyewitness account of Chon paratroopers' brutalities in Kwangju. The first part was already published in the previous issue. The author is likely a south Korean Christian.

Blood-Donor Hospital (May 22)

(Continued from the previous issue)

As pungent noxious gas of tear-gas grenades filled the sky, it was hard to walk with eyes open. The heart of the city in ruins was a pandemonium.

When the demonstrators began to fight vehemently, the martial law troops started firing indiscriminately.

Who can count the number of young protesters who fell, screaming? Citizens began to gather on Kumnam main street which looked like an area covered with ash and stones after a volcanic eruption. Presumably over 300,000 citizens filled the main street, forming long processions.

I realized for the first time how strong pepper fog was. I elbowed my way into the crowds, sneezing, wiping tears and snivelling.

The martial law troops rolled in armored cars at the plaza in front of the provincial hall and set up a barricade. They turned the muzzles of their guns at the crowds, ready to fire at them at any moment.

At 3:00 p.m. tension mounted, an ominous sign of a fearful clash. Sawn timbers and gasoline from filling stations were the only weapons for students. They loaded a truck with five gasoline drums filled with gasoline and ran a truck toward the martial law troops. Then, the students threw burning wads of cotton at the truck.

A pillar of flames shot up all of a sudden. With this as a signal, the martial law troops fired again. A 3rd grade boy of a junior high school, who waved a flag on an armoured car, shouting slogans, fell, shedding blood from his forehead and abdomen. He lay on the armoured car with the flag in his hand.

Bullets showered like hail on the citizens.

A young protester who was commanding in front of me, fell with a word, "Oh, my!" Such scenes were unfolded here and there.

As stretchers were not immediately available, the protesters carried the wounded and the bodies on wooden staffs or their shoulders. Oh, these young protesters dying nameless before their prime! How will an unknown boy, who died miserably with a flag in his hand, be recorded in history?

Will he be recorded as a mobster, a hoodlum, a pro-communist element in an anti-government body or an insurgent instigated by secret agents?

What should we call such young soul, who withered like trodden weeds on the plain?

Do you know or don't you know the grudge which seemed to be retained in that bloody flag which fluttered in the wind as it was torn—a flag full of bullet holes? What is to be done at this moment by the religionists and the intellectuals? What are they going to do in future? Some of them are forming shady connections with the power, committing wrong-doings, leading an idle life and setting on money-making.

Under the serious and urgent circumstances where the wheels of history are being reversed and where the future of democracy is blighted, can they dream of living in heavenly bliss? The six leaders who failed to restore deposed boy-king Tanjong and Chong Mong Jung who opposed the establishment of the Li dynasty are recorded as loyal subjects. Then, why should these young protesters who were mercilessly killed be recorded as rioters?

As I turned an alley, pushed by a retreating crowd trying to avoid bullets, I met another tragedy there.

As thousands of people were pressed into a narrow alley about 3 meter wide, some were pushed and trampled on. Many other people were pushed and fell on them. As a result about fifty died or seriously injured. Fortunately I suffered no injury. I made a miraculous escape.

"Dear citizens! Give your blood. Please donate your blood. The wounded are dying because of blood shortage." Students shouted through a microphone at the top of their throat. Women and men came forward, here and there, eager to donate their blood.

In an ambulance with letters "blood donation car" written in blood on its sides, we arrived at the Red Cross hospital. When I entered the hospital, I felt like vomiting. The place reeked of blood as it would if human internals were scattered. The hospital, fairly big, was packed with wounded people. All sickrooms and passageways were filled with them. There was no space for a blood donor to sit down in. Therefore, we got on the car again and went to another hospital. When the ambulance reached a bridge at Yongrim-dong, I saw a young protester among the crowd hurling a rock at the martial law troops who were trying to check the crowds.

A soldier came down feebly. Two youths looking like students took off the soldier's helmet and beat him on his head black and blue. The crowds clapped their hands. They were greatly excited as they win a victory for the first time. Like the crowd, I, myself, felt inspired.

Every hospital was crowded beyond capacity. On my way home after donating my blood, I thought that my blood was flowing in the hearts of unknown young protesters. I felt great pity for them.

I wished they would be alive and would surely fight and no blood of a young protester would be shed in vain.

Who Made Them Rioters? (May 23)

All the paratroops withdrew from Kwangju city to the outskirts. The provincial hall was occupied by the citizens. The demonstrators raided the 31st division, Hwasun, Songjong-ri (Kwangsan county), Raju and Hampyong. They took weapons. They reportedly secured sufficient quantities of weapons to fight against the martial law troops. They included 4,000 rifles, about 50,000 rounds, hand-grenades, dynamites. The protesters changed their tactics, as they realized that unless they fought against the heavily armed martial law troops, many of them would just die in vain.

Sawn timber and tools, shovels and picks, were replaced by carbines, LMG rifles, hand grenades. It was rumored that the provincial hall would be blown. I prayed that it would be groundless.

Why these young protesters couldn't but plunder weapons? Why did such a tragedy happen?

Shots fired by unpracticed hands covered the night sky with a pattern of trailing lights. The citizens were afraid of their being shot in the forehead and closed the doors and hid themselves.

Next day, I persuaded my brother and nephews to go to the countryside.

All communication was cut off in South Cholla Province. South Cholla Province looked as if it had been changed to what it was 300 years ago under the Li dynasty.

The time seemed to have changed. We view straw sandals and bundles on our backs with a sort of nostalgia.

My brothers and nephews who had left home at dawn came back in the afternoon. They had been upset by the sight of dead bodies lying on the railroad. The corpses were of the citizens who attempted to flee to the outskirts of the city. They were shot by the paratroopers.

The outskirts of the city were completely in the hands of the martial law troops. In the city, the protesters prowled on the streets while firing blank shots night and day. As there was not enough time and as I was in hand, I felt as if 72 hours were longer than three years for me.

The news reached Kwangju that the newly appointed cabinet members would visit the city. Hinging all their hopes on their visit, the citizens gathered at the plaza in front of the provincial hall.

Kwangju looked like a ruined city and a city defeated in a war after all martial law troops had withdrawn from the city. Tens of thousands of people sat down and waited for five hours for the newly appointed cabinet members to arrive in spite of strong sunlight and thirst.

The citizens carried out the corpses from the basement of the provincial hall and heaped them up in the plaza. They wanted to show to the prime minister how false the government report was. The government said that the government forces patiently refrained from firing and as a result a large number of military policemen lost their lives.

Seeing that a total of 475 corpses were left in the basement of the provincial hall, whose faces were unrecognizable burnt and torn by flamethrowers, the citizens shook with anger again.

It was 5 o'clock, and 6 o'clock... As time went by, citizens began to disperse unable to wait any longer. The corpses were carried to the basement again.

The prime minister unhesitatingly broke his promise to meet and hold a dialogue with citizens. He left Kwangju without entering the city, leaving the word "rioters" to the citizens.

He received reports on the Kwangju incident only from the

(Continued on page 7)

50,000 Mokpo citizens followed suit when the Kwangju citizens conducted anti-"government" struggles. Their demonstrations continued for three days since May 27. PHOTO: young protesters demonstrated downtown Mokpo, South Cholla Province, carrying placards reading "Release Kim Dae Jung."

Brutalities As Seen by Christian

(Continued from page 6)

division commander of the martial law troops. The "emissary" who visited the city to settle the situation, didn't even dare to meet us, failing in his first job.

He just branded Kwangju as "a lawless city without public peace and order," "a city under the control of rioters." Who made them rioters?

The citizens were breathing heavily. Their panting expressed their agony for their lives. That was their natural resistance to restore the absolute rights of man, the most fundamental right. Their panting was an expression of their will to live. They were panting for freedom.

Citizens have been harrassed for several nights, by their thoughts on the future of the nation. Finally they decided to fight. They were not "rioters" and their acts were not "rioting." Weren't their acts essential and didn't they represent the most natural current of history like the rotation of the heavenly bodies?

Why were the citizens indiscriminately killed in accordance to the annihilation policy of the government? Even Hitler's genocide didn't include his own people.

The demands of protesters might not have been accepted as one of the major appeal to the national spirit at the state level. Why did the martial law troops mercilessly kill the protesters? To whom shall we turn to express our wrath?

A youth, with his abdomen cut open, didn't feel pain and wrote in blood, "the tree of freedom can grow by sucking blood."

Today, our native place, our fatherland and our brothers and sisters are facing a tragedy. On what can we pin our hopes for the future?

Why is our nation keeping silence, looking at the blood-stained mountains and rivers?

The cries of the 800,000 Kwangju citizens trailed away in vain, without being echoed. Will their cries fade away fruitless agony and simply as a riot instigated by "impure elements"?

The King's New Clothes (May 24)

In the Konam district where traffic was paralyzed, a large number of parents continued to head for Kwangju to confirm the safety of their sons and daughters. They tried to control their minds.

Another tragedy:a mingled feeling of joy and sorrow, could be seen. Some old mothers were joyful, and others were sorrowful. They had come from the coasts, Chin Island and other places. The parents who lost their sons lamented, beating ground with their hands and shouting "who killed our sons?"

Some parents were fearful, overjoyed at meeting their sons and daughters. They pondered on how to enable their sons and daughters to escape. This was because no youths could go out of the city. The martial law troops encircled the city, making it impossible for the youths to go out of.

The handbills scattered from the sky were an "appeal" as far as its title went. However, they were filled with threatening and deceptive words. The announcement did not calm the citizens but agitated them instead.

The government announcement was:

"The government has patiently refrained from firing, making it necessary for many military policemen to lost their lives. You, citizens, are deceived by domestic spies or rioters. Please restore your reason as quickly as possible and return to your home. Please leave the mobsters. Several injured persons are receiving good medical treatment."

In this way, the government attempted to coax citizens by such a false statement. At the "appeal," the citizens were angered. The government had cheated the citizens too much.

No one believe the words in any government announcement any longer. Men of conscience could not help being infuriated by the attitude of the high-ranking officials who justified their acts with the help of the martial law troops.

Why should they brand the citizens as mobsters? Citizens were never instigated by others in their acts. Could any anti-communist stay at home to lead an easy life for himself, when he witnessed the reality of Kwangju today?

No one can tell the fact as it occurred, no one can write about the fact truthfully and no one can report on the truth. This is what Korea is today.

The high-ranking officials, in collusion with and pressured by the powerful, were absorbed in keeping their dirty and shameful position. They praised the authorities in unison.

As in the story in Andersen's Fairy Tales of "The King's New Clothes", there are no one tell the truth about the king's new clothes, which is Korea today.

Pretending to be clean, sincere and patriotic, all the ministers touched the clothes and bestowed unstinted praise on the king. The king can't point out their fallacy. The stupid king goes out with no clothes on. No ministers can't tell the truth to the naked king. They had became sycophants and flatterers.

A kid pointed out the truth. The kid said that the king was naked.

Is there no sensible person like this kid among the present public officials of south Korea? Why can't they honestly admit the fact instead of yielding to pressure? They have continued to deceive the people, the sovereign people, with their cheap gesture. We must put an end to it.

People will never be duped forever. The government should not think that it controls a state. A state means a nation.... This is the A.B.C. of the science of government.

The government threatens the people by applying pressure on them and slaughtering them, warning not to challenge any misdeeds of the government.

Politicians should get rid of such antiquated and imperialistic thinking. The bereaved were sorrowfully crying over the corpses of their sons or wives, daughters or husbands, whose faces burnt by flame-throwers were hardly recognizable. Can't they hear their cries?

History definitely teaches us that those who gain power illegally will certainly go to ruin. They detained those who spoke the truth and the sensible persons who should lead the people. They tried to hide the truth and settle the matter by slaughter, pressure, detention and execution. Such methods should be thrown overboard.

They think that the end justifies the means and repeat crimes in order to camouflage the falsehood and cook up the means for the purpose. In what history book can we find such a tragedy?

Hitler of Nazi Germany and Nero of the Roman emperor can be taken as examples. As I am not well acquainted with their histories, I can't compare present Korea with them.

The citizens tried to escape from the city of horror. In order to avoid the surveillance of the martial law troops they crossed mountains and rivers. They reminded me of refugees of a defeated country devastated by war.

Even officers in active service were inflamed with rage at the sight. According to a student who commanded the demonstrating cars and trucks, 1,200 were shot to death, some 800 died in traffic accidents or stabbed to death with bayonets—more than 2,000 in all.

These are not accurate figures, as the dead bodies are not yet fully identified.

The number of the dead will probably be larger. Injured persons in hospital are dying because of shortage of blood and medicines. A certain religious body estimated the number of the dead and injured at some 200,000.

Chon paratroopers committed brutalities against the Kwangju citizens. PHOTO: a soldier beating an unresistant demonstrator

An Islet in the Ocean

All the supply routes of foods, daily necessaries and vegetables were blockaded. As the martial law troops encircled the city and cut off all communication with the outside world, Kwangju will certainly become a poor and hungry ghost town in the not distant future.

On May 22 not a grain of rice was left at rice stores in the city. Most of the citizens ran out of rice as they didn't buy rice in straw bags. They had hardly anything to eat. Having no side dishes, they ate one spoonful of rice at a time putting soy sauce on it. They were exhausted and seemed to be losing their will to live day by day.

Hungry and angry day-laborers and citizens, eking out their living, came out to the streets in search of foods. Wasn't this a symptom that another more serious and irrevocable situation might be created?

Children were crying because of hunger. Hungry citizens were an eye on the rice chests of rich folks. Their uprising finally turned Kwangju into setting a ghost city. Who could bring hopes to the dark and suffocating city?

We are too poor, too hungry and too tired to wait for government to kneel down in apology. Who would dare on our behalf to reprimand the illconceived cowardly policy of those high society people who sleep in well-furnished bedrooms, after enjoying the delicacies?

I lament for the future of this dark and oppressive country, a hopeless world.

Under these circumstances, could any person expect a bright future for the country?

A flag full of bullet holes, a flag stained with blood, a flag which the grudge of the nation seemed to be fraught with. Who would have the courage to wreak the grudge of the nation?

When I closed my eyes, I vividly see in my eyes a torn flag floating.

Hot tears streamed ceaselessly down my cheeks. **(Concluded)**

Chon paratroopers manhandled demonstrators, ropes tied around their hands and necks.

(Continued from page 1)

Korean warcrafts and warplanes needed more than 12 hours to attack and sink a small boat of some 6-9 tons which they alleged was armed with small machineguns.

Why such long hours?

Did that ship carry surface-to-air or ship-to-ship missible, a tremendous threat to any approaching ship or plane? This aspect is total nonsense. The ship carried a crew of nine, eight killed and one captured, according to the south Korean counter-espionage command.

How could a crew of nine man a small ship a fleeing shoot out against a naval fleet and a flight of high-performance warplanes and at that more than 12 hours?

If the south Korean announcement were what happened, a net meaning is this: the south Korean ships and warplanes are in poorly bad shape and are in no posittion to fight a fleet of "spy ships."

THIRDLY, during the so-called critical 20 hours, the allegations went that northern Mig fighters intervened to protect the fleeing ship. No air duel was reported by the south Korean, although a dog fight or strafing or bombing on the pursuing south Korean ships or airplanes would prove most effective in providing air cover to the "northern ship."

The presence or intrusion of south Korean territorial airspace by northern warplanes is a matter of deep concern to the American forces in south Korea. Therefore, the matter should also be announced by the American command. However, no such announcement or briefing was ever attempted.

FOURTHLY, what is the plitical merit on the part of the Pyongyang authorities of sending such spy ships into southern waters? Does it help Pyongyang?

The answer is obviously negative. It is rather counterproductive. The south Korean martial law command stands to profit most form such incidents.

In this context, there is no physical or psychological benefit for Pyongyang to do so. To be precise, in terms of political advantage, it is rather safe to conclude that the south Koreans are trying to frame up the incident.

Then, what is the aim of Seoul? It is to divert public dissatisfaction with yusin and in particular with the martial law command led by Lt. Gen. Chon Du Hwan, create a climate of war or terror or hatred for the northerners, and justify a crackdown on any political dissent. Many experts in Seoul and Tokyo predicted long that the martial law command would frame up such a incident in order to divert public attention from Kwangju.

It should be remembered that the State Department flatly denied any sign of what it called a north Korean intent to strike south Korea or exploit the south Korean confusion.

FIFTHLY, it is necessary to recognize the main job of the counter espionage command. All available records indicate that its job is to frame democratic dissidents, arrest them, imprison and murder them. Given this nature of its job, how can a man of common sense attach the slightest credibility to any report or announcement coming from the counter-espionage command.

Supposing that this agency tells truth amounts to believing what a murderer or a criminal is lying about. It also would mean that all the imprisoned or executed south Korean students, Christians, journalists, girl students and politicians, including Kim Dae Jung, Ham Sok Hon, Kim Chi Ha and Yun Po Son or Kim Yong Sam, are committing high treason as communists or Communist symphizers. It would also mean that the Kwangju affair was masterminded by the Communists, never by democrats.

A hard fact of life is that the Syngman Rhee junta collapsed from inside, not under pressure from Pyongyang; the Pak Jung Hi junta did so.

The KCIA director who killed Pak Jung Hi was not a "northern agent." Lt. Gen. Cho who arrested martial law commander Gen. Chong Sun Hwa is far from a "northern-sent man." Kwangju, Mokpo, Taegu, Chonju, Pusan and Masan are all located in the southernmost areas of south Korea far distant from the DMZ.

In south Korea Leftist literature is not available under low, a crime carrying a death penalty. Listening to radio broadcasts from Pyongyang is also banned. How could people become sympathizers with Communism?

The south Korean economic crisis was not generated as a result of north Korean agents. It is a byproduct of the built-in contradictions of the U.S.-guided south Korean economic policy.

It is also true of the political system of south Korea. "Yusin" is not a brainchild of Pyongyang. It is a polity created by U.S.-supported Pak Jung Hi. The "Yusin" regime has produced what south Korea is to day. It is nothing to do with Pyongyang.

Seoul Dateline

A most reliable source close to the south Korean authorities revealed that the three "frogmen from north Korea" they claimed killed as they were infiltrating across the Han River last time were prisoners forcibly taken out of prison. The same source said the police authorities objected strongly to the release of the prisoners for such purpose.

The source said that the army authorities brought the three criminals to the Han River, dressed them up as "north Korean frogmen" with various weapons and items, and then shot them to death.

This revelation fits into the following questionable aspects of the incident:

(1) The area alleged to be the scene of the incident was a heavily guarded south Korean place.

(2) Though capturing alive the infiltrators would serve the propaganda purpose, none of the three was captured.

(3)Despite the allegations that they were "spies from the north," no identity of them was produced.

(4) The allegations that the three were armed with Czechoslovak-made automatic rifles and Japanese-made items totally contradicted the long standing claim of Seoul that Pyongyang was capable of massproducing all types of advanced arms except for warplanes.

(5) In order to conceal their identity as "spies," they should have carried with them American-made M-16's.

(6) No physical evidence showing that the three came from the north was ever produced.

(7) As Newsweek once reported, at the time of the so-called "Pak Jung Hi assassination attempt," criminals were released from prison and ordered to chop off their fingers in public as if in protest against Japan. The criminals were pardoned and offered some small money for that act.

This incident, the same source said, provoked strong yet pent-up grievances within the police against the armed forces now in control in south Korea.

The same source disclosed that the police forces were disarmed and prohibited from carrying with them any small firearms. Even police officers in charge of traffic control were replaced by MP's.

The source close to the authorities cited the fact that when students and citizens rose up against Lt. Chon Du Hwan and other yusin forces, police officers, carrying with them weapons, broke their ranks and joined the protesters in Seoul, Kwangju, Mokpo and in other parts.

A number of APC's are currently deployed at various universities and colleges in Seoul, including Seoul National University, Yonse University and Korea University, the same source stated, in order to prevent student rallies.

Over 100,000 democratic dissidents, including student leaders, journalists, Christian leaders, are still at large, changing their hideouts in order to avoid arrests, the source said.

The same source said that many were in disuise, mingling with ordinary citizens.

White Paper on Kwangju Massacre

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification published on June 10 a white paper indicting the indiscriminate massacre in Kwangju by the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique, in the name of the south Korean people crying for revenge.

The massacre in Kwangju was an open declaration of war laying bare to the world the fascist physiology of the Chon Du Hwan group which was embarking upon the road of military administration and proclaiming confrontation with the people.

Massacre Operation

The massacre operation against the Kwangju people by the military fascist gang backed by the United States had been hurriedly planned under a strained situation in which the democratic movement in south Korea rose to the highest mark.

When the resistants of Kwangju turned out to the plaza of the struggle for democracy even after the proclamation of the "emergency martial law," the fascist "yusin" remnants, much upset, called a meeting of commanders of all services on May 17 for the proclamation of a full "emergency martial Law," which was followed by an emergency meeting on May 18 and 19 to discuss measures for coping with the Kwangju situation and a massacre operation against the people.

This "A" class emergency meeting stage-managed by Chon Du Hwan was attended by his kinsmen and the 11th graduates of the military academy and his friends and generals hailing from Kyongsang provinces, who discussed a large-scale operation of bloodbath.

At the meeting the fascist "yusin" elements debated on a slaughter operation, taking up the questions of rushing a large force of martial law troops to Kwangju with paratroopers at the head to kill the "Mobs" there in cold blood, enforcing a tough policy against the people to overawe those people inclined to resistance, so that there might be no more anti-"government" disturbance, and turning the Kwangju situation to a strategic lever for enforcing military administration and setting up the "special national security committee" to force a virtual military rule.

Following the debate at the emergency meeting, the Chon Du Hwan clique committed the brutal massacre by hurling ludicrously large armed forces into the land of Kwangju to plunge into a sea of blood its citizens who were daring in the struggle for democracy and passionate in championing freedom and maintain the "yusin" fascist dictatorship.

To channel the Kwangju uprising from an anti-"government" resistance to an explosion of local sentiments and change the target of the struggle of the Cholla provincial people, the Chon Du Hwan clique of murderers excluded from the paratroopers and martial law troops those of Cholla provincial origin, reorganized the ill-famed unit mainly with officers and men hailing from Kyongsang provinces and let them loose in the merciless Kwangju punitive operation.

In the wake of a series of operations, the fascist gang launched a general offensive against Kwangju at dawn on May 27 with a paratroopers unit and the 20th division more than 17,000 strong, plus 120 tanks, hundreds of armoured vehicles, hundreds of heavy artillery pieces and even missiles.

Chon Du Hwan, the ogre without an equal, issued the following slaughter order to the paratroopers, his "life-guards" storming into Kwangju:

"You may kill 70 per cent of the Kwangju citizens." "The youngsters are mobs. Kill them all." "Cruelty is the first disposition of a soldier. Tolerance and mercy are a taboo to a soldier" "Kwangju belongs to you paratroopers. Take whatever you like, women or properties, and do whatever you like. Everything is at your option."

Human Butchery

Killing by shooting, beating, slaughtering, hanging, burning, burying alive and torture—these were categories of the bloodbath staged by the military fascist clique against the population of Kwangju.

Paratrooopers opened an indiscriminate machinegun fire at the crowd of demonstrators on the Kwangju Railway Station Square, carrying "take the gifts of Lieutenant General Chon Du Hwan!" killing more than 120 people and heavily wounding over 100 others in a twinkle. In a beastly firing at the demonstrators in front of the South Cholla provincial "government," they knocked down above 90 people dead and more than 300 wounded.

A heavy artillery shell fell in the midst of more than 1,000 people, drenching the area within the radius of 15 meters in pure blood. Then they drove tanks over the dead and wounded, committing a shocking double murder against hundreds of people.

Countless is the number of the Kwangju citizens who fell, hit by the cursed bullets of the murderers.

Besides shooting, the fascist cutthroats invented most brutal methods of murder against the patriotic resistants of Kwangju.

The thugs killed people by burying them alive, running tanks over them, suffocating them with poison gas, driving swords through their abdomens, crushing their heads till the brains popped out, hanging them, spraying gasolene over them and setting fire to them, throwing them off roofs, dragging out patients who had just undergone an operation and trampling upon them.

The notorious paratroopers killed people by gassing. They drove 30 odd people in a suffocating warehouse and put them to electric and water tortures before killing them with an unknown gas bomb. They tied the necks of 49 workers of a mine and nearby peasants with ropes and made them lie side by side and murdered them by bringing a stone weighing 10 kilogrammes down on their heads and, when they were exhausted, drove an armored vehicle over them, letting its caterpillars pick up the flesh of the victims.

The story that the thugs ripped open the belly of a pregnant woman and picked out the unborn child and killed it, is the height of the homicidal drama which is enough to make even a beast blush.

The bloodbath in Kwangju culminated in the shuddering murder of girl students and female workers.

The notorious parachutists locked up six girl students of the Chosun University and three female workers in a warehouse, stripped them of their underwear and murdered them after making a sport of them and hung them on telegraph poles of the Kwangju Park.

The blood suckers committed without compunction such barbarity as hanging girl students under twenty stark naked on poles at the fountain basin and brutally killing them by cutting off their breasts.

When an old woman in her seventies clutched a paratrooper by the collar, enraged at the sight of a girl student just like her granddaughter dying in a pool of blood after being humiliated by cutthroats with her skirt torn away, they set a military dog on her and killed her. They pressed nine high school girls on a board with so many pointed nails for the reason that they had carried stones and roof tiles to boy students.

In the shuddering bloodbath staged by the Chon Du Hwan fascist gang of murderers, far more than 2,000 students and citizens were murdered in cold blood, and over 10,000 resistants were wounded, counting only those confirm so far, in Kwangju alone in the ten days from June 18 to 27.

We cannot be indifferent to the claim of a religious organisation that the casualties in Kwangju are estimated at more than 200,000.

The brutal massacres cited above is only a part of an iceberg above water.

Massacre U.S. Style

The United States is standing behind the fascist gang in its bloody massacre in Kwangju.

The revival of military fascist dictatorship and the appearance of the Chon Du Hwan group in south Korea are, by nature, a reflection of the political weather chart on Washington's political scene.

A dusk of throes and decline has gathered before the United States which has gone down in a political blind alley and drunk bitter cups of military defeat in the world and Asian theatres of late.

Hence the U.S. administration threw away the veil of "human rights" and cried for "top priority to security,"openly pursuing the line of "showdown of strength" and made the "policy of containment" as the invariable basis of the policy of the U.S.A.

The United States took off the swallow-tailed coat of the human rights policy and put on the battle dress of the confrontation policy.

The United States which has enthusiasted to south Korean people with the flowery words of democracy about "political development" outwardly expressed "regret," but, behind the scene, it sought the main outlet for bridging over the crisis of its south Korean policy in consolidating the military dictatorship of the Chon Du Hwan group and reviving military administration and zealously encouraged the slaughter operation for crushing the forces of democracy in south Korea at the point of the bayonet.

The United States is the mastermind and manipulator of the massacre in Kwangju.

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